PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

2 O'CLOCK.

# "THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE."

No Compromise on the Question of Tariff Reform

President Cleveland's Message To Congress.

Oppressed Poverty and Toil Is to Be Feared.

Why Lord Sackville Was Given His

Nothing Said About Civil Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The second sessio of the Fiftieth Congress convened at noon

to-day. When Doorkeeper Nichols attempted to clear the floor of the House at 11,40 this morning he found it a difficult task. The seats, aisles and cloak-rooms were filled with old ers, new members and men who would

The Speaker called the House with his little gavel.

There were flowers on the deak of Mr. Ranfall, of handsome Peter Paul Mahoney, of Brooklyn; of High-Tariff Sowden, of Penn-

As the gavel fell the Chaplain of the House see and made a short but earnest prayer, after which the Speaker announced the business might proceed, and the second session of the Fiftieth Congress was begun.

In the Senate the grave and reverend ignors shook hands warmly, and then with eir accustomed dignity, proceeded to busi-

President pro tem Ingalis looked straighter, thinner and more closely buttoned up than welcome, had the old metallic ring and short intenation that has often roused the Senate from semi somnolence.

President Cleveland's annual message was received and read.

He begins by a reference to the fact that with the expiration of the present session of Congress the first century of our Constitution will be completed. In words simple and eloquent he reaffirms his position on the subject of tariff reform. "It is the people's cause," he writes, and "should

Our relations with Great Britain are frankly discussed, and reasons for the dis-missal of Lord Sackville briefly recounted. Not a word is said on the subject of civilsarvice reform.

Here are the important parts of the mes-

sage in full:

sage in full;

To the Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

dent, With the expiration of the present session of the Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we uo longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admoniances us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

When the experiment of our Government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there is id down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government.

The equal and canct justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be cognized to the relations of our citizens to each other. The Government itself is under bond to the American people that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously housest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizensing shall be treatment of the people by their Government.

The citizen of our Republic in its early days risoldy insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his Government, was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the employment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their Government, and was enforced by the free, thoughful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations in the remaining recompense of his steady and contented t

THE POOR TAKED FOR THE RICH. ntury has passed. Our cities are the abid-aces of wealth and luxurus our insention.

tories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrum the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings.

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrattiny develops a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the Government, and are largely built upon undus exactions from the masses of our people. The guif between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one composing the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

As we view the achievements of aggregated

rapidly forming one composing the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

Sill congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and compiscently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from those conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the Government made with the people has been kept and performed.

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the Government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which unapplied and useless lie dormant in its Treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channals of business.

Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the Government permits many millions more to be added to the coat of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority.

The ranker A Burden to the same of the support

The people must still be taxed for the support

of the Government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our

or the Government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizons are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the Government, under pretact of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people.

This is not equality before the law.

The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body-politic. It attifies, in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its places eighthy greed and grasping avarice. Devocion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the gmbodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality shrough which especial and individual advantages are to be gained.

The arrogance of this assumption is unconcased. It appears in the soruid disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one tota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly infinence the suffrages of the people.

The gravances of those not included within

Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delu-sions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wayes are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheapor such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families.

A MENACE TO PEACE. When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall such discrimination, we will realize the fact that

be added the discontent of those who suiter from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.

Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and self-siness, which insiduously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

He mocks the people who proposes that the Government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their Government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the Government owes to the humblest eitzen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American ottzenship a shameless imposition.

stitutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws
should be made for the relief of those of our
countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality
due to American citizenship, of all who realize
that in this justice and equality our Government
finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of
all who believe that the contente
competence and comfort of many accord
better with the spirit of our institutions
than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the
hands of a few, of all who appreciate that the
forbearance and fraternity among our people,
which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guaranty of our national
progress, and of all who desire to see the
products of American skill and ingenuity in
every market of the world with a resulting
restoration of American commerce.

NECESSITY OF REVENUE REDUCTION.

NECESSITY OF REVENUE BEDUCTION. The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomthe means by which this end shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with alltheir demonizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the Treasury of its present surplus or as furnishing pretext for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing svils and injustice should be honesity recognized, bodly met and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan, is perfected, fair and conservative towards existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor.

The true provides CAUSE.

The cause for which the battle is waged is

The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly de-fined. It should never be compromised. It is

the people's cause.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard, when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive, mainer, with our terif fave, are related to, if then are not responsible for, the

sentiment largely prevailing among the people, that the General Government is the fountain of Individual and private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fulness of its Treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretest of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the Government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and imitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived.

These ideas have been unhappily much encouraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the Government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the Government by proof, is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the Government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations scercely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities.

The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special, private or partian interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation.

HATTI'S SEIRUBE OF AMERICAN VESSELS. I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has

order and bloodshed. The titular Government of President Saloman has been forcibly overthrown and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died.

The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Saloman that no Government constituted by the will of the Haytien people has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytien waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the person and property of American citizens.

Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions.

Under color of a blockade, of which no resonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and, in consequence, measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted.

LOOSE NATURALIEATION LAWS.

LOOSE NATURALIZATION LAWS. shores and the facilities of modern travel, abuse

raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the Capital s again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unmat responsibilities would be avoided.

OUR BELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN. Inited States relating to the rights of American ity, in the territorial waters of Canada and New-foundland, I regret to say are not yet satisfac-torily adjusted.

These matters were fully treated.

torily adjusted.

These matters were fully treated in my message to the Senate of Feb. 20, 1888, together with which a convention, concluded under my authority with Her Majesty's Government on the 15th of February last, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, was submitted by me for the approval of the Senate.

This treaty having been rejected by the Senate I transmitted a message to the Congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the

recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved. September, in response to a resolution of the Senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the Government of Canada affecting the commercial relations between the Dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America.

cluding the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America.

These communications have all been published and therefore opened to the knowledge of both Honses of Congress, although two were addressed to the Senate alone.

Comment upon or repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore, I merely repeat, as applicable to the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the Senate of Sept. 12 last, "that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the Department of State wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States Consul-General at Halifax."

Having essayed, in the discharge of my duty, a procure by negotiation the settlement of a long-standing cause of dispute, and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of opinion that the treaty of February last, which falled to receive the approval of the Senate, did supply "a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to hoth parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related, and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to Congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty. I now again invoke the samest and immediate attention of the Congress to the condition of this important question, as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

BEGROANIEATION OF THE CONSULAB HERVICE.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE. The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our National interests. The number of existing principal con-sular offices is believed to be greater than is at all smar offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It need not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort, and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinate agencies, of affairs over a considerable district.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON CENTERNIAL. Preparations for the centennial celebration, a April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, at the city of New York, have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and, believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the in-terest felt throughout the country in this event, I respectfully resonanced fitting and co-opera-tive action by Congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

LORD SACRVILLE'S DISMISSAL. Near the close of the month of October last, occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were Near the close of the manner occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercouse in this country with the Government of great Britain.

The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the Presidential election then has at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impagnment of the Executive and Smate of the United States, in connection with material durations now performed in connection with material duratics now performed in a context of the United States, in connection with material duratics and performed in the context of the United States, in connection with material duratics and performed and performed to the context of the

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our National mances and the operations of the several

The total ordinary revenues of the Govern-ment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$379,266,074.76, of which 219,091,173.63 was received from custon

amounted to \$379,260,074.76, of which \$219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties and \$124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes.

The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887. by \$7,862,797.10.

The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, were \$259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,-612,116.08.

The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$8,278,221.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter-mentioned year.

The revenues of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1889, accrtained for the quarter ended Sopt. 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to \$377,000,000; and the estimated and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are \$273,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$104,000,000.

The estimated escepts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275,767,488.34. showing a surplus of \$101,234,511.60.

The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the Sinking-Fund act, amounting to more than \$47,000,000 annually.

The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent.; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent.

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent.; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent.

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The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year was \$2.45 per cent.; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent.

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year en

have been met for the year ending June, 30, 1888, and for the current year also, by the purhase of bonds. After complying with this law s nositively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend was not deemed prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both Houses of Congress, removing all doubt as to Executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the Government, not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to \$17,508,-013,08.

vember, 1888, amounting to \$94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to \$17,508,-013,08.

The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent. Interest for the time they still had to run; and the saving to the Government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent. upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity is about \$27,105,000.

At first eight this would seem to be a profitable and sonsible transaction on the part of the Government. But, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of, the Government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the Treasury. If this surplus under the operation of met and equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent, per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent, the saving of 2 per cent, made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be \$55,760,000.

INCREASE OF PENSIONERS. The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252; and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were droped from the roils during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,000 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5,104 widows of said soldiers.

One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from \$2 to \$416,66 per month.

The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was \$78,775,861,92, being an increase over the preceding year of \$5,308,280,29. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the Pension Bureau during that period was \$3,262,524,67, making the entire expenditure of the bureau \$82,038,386,57, being 214 per cent, of the gross income and nearly 31 per cent, of the total expenditures of the Government during the year. turing the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is

REVISION OF PENSION LAWS NEEDED. I am thoroughly convinced that our general cension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet, as far as possible in the light of our ex-perience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid can not,

perience, all meritoriom cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid can not, in my opinion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the Government; and the namerous private pension bills that are passed, predicted upon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase in many cases existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject.

The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding femsions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants trather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of victious precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unwurthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the Government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unitation engagement that I have presented but RESPONSIBILITY OF CONGRESS.

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a conditing people.

As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectifude of our intentions, maintain unsuited our leve of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1888. The conscionances that I have presented but

FOR HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S MURDER.

Wealthy Charles W. Green on Trial for Hi Life in Brooklyn To-Day. Charles W. Green, the wealth Brooklyn freal-state dealer, who is under indict-

for murder in the first for the killing of Nicholas degree for the killing of Nicholas Guldenkrich, at the former's residence, 106 Hodney street, last March, was put on trial for his life in the Kings County Court of Sessions this morning.

On the night of March 16, Nicholas Guldenkricer called at the Green residence, 106 Rodney street, and when Green came to the door asked to see his sister, whom he had been visiting for some time. Green objected and ordered him to leave the house. An argument followed by a struggle, enamed, during which a pistol shot was heard and Guldenkrich fell in the doorway with a bullet wound in his head.

When the ambulance arrived Miss Emma Green refused to allow the wounded man to be removed, and had him carried into a back parlor, despite her brother's protests. It was then husband.

hasband.

At the time of his death Guldenkrich was alesman for Passavant & Co., the New York silk importers. Green, who is well known in the Eastern District, lives with his sister on Rodney street. Both are reputed to have considerable wealth.

street. Both are reputed to have considerable wealth.

Counsellor Jere. F. Wernberg appeared in court to-day for Greene, and Assistant-District Attorney Clarke for the people. The work of getting a jury is expected to last all the after-

TRIED TO END HER LIFE WITH MORPHINE Returning from a Visit, Mrs. Lines Finds Her Husband Gone with Another Woman.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.] BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Dec. 3.—The young and eautiful wife of Edward C. Lines attempted nicide Saturday night by taking morphis

suicide Saturday night by taking morphine.

Mrs. Lines had been absent on a visit to her parents, at Hudson, N. Y. Upon her return home she found her husband had deserted her and left several days ago with a notorious woman. He had taken with him all his personal effects.

Lines has been in charge of the wholesale department of William B. Hall & Co., the leading dry-goods house here, for the past six years.

Mr. Hall said this morning he had no idea of Lines's whereabouts, and that his sudden departure was a surprise to the firm. Dr. W. Wright gave Mrs. Lines a powerful emetic and saved her life. She is very weak, but will recover.

## ARMS FOR LEGITIME.

The Steamship Ailsa Bears a Warlike Con-

The steamship Ailsa, of the Atlas Line, sailing to-day from Pier 55, North River, carried a war-like consignment, which will aid President Legitime materially in maintaining the supren Legitime materially in maintaining the supremacy of the Government in Hayti.

The consignment included 12,000 cases of Remington rifes, of the usual regimental calibre; two fully-equipped mountain-batteries; three five-inch brass field howtisers, and what President Legitime's party fondly hopes will prove the most terror-inspiring of all, a two-inch sow-gun, to be fired with gun cotton as ammunition.

This latest formidable weapon is a recent American adaptation of a European design, and is said to be capable of doing very deadly work at long range.

## JERSEY CITY NEWS.

The Board of Finance Invites an Investiga At the invitation of the Board of Finance a Com mittee consisting of Allan L. McDermott, President E. F. C. Young, of the First National Bank. President William Hogencamp, of the Second National Bank; President Carscallen, of the Third National Bank, President Carscallen, of the Third meet at the City Hall on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of making a full investigation into the manner in which the sinking funds of the city have been managed by the Board, acting as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

This course has been taken for the reason that several attempts have been made to have the Board indicted, and it is desired that the questions of the course of t

## JUSTICE FOR ALICE'S DEATH.

John Lewis on Trial for the Murder of His Paramour.

tion be settled permanently.

The trial of John Lewis, the colored man secused of the murder of Alice Jackson at 84 Nest Third street, on July 17, was begun this norning before Judge Cowing.

Lewis was defended by Joseph Moss. and Assistant District-Attorney Goss opened for the people.

He said Lewis was a miner employed upon the
new Aqueduct and had lived with the Jackson
was Sing Sing. She left him, but Lewis
followed her to her home and irred the fatal

Inspector Steers's Quiet Celebration. In a quiet and modest manner and unknown o his colleagues, Inspector Henry.V. Steers re sently celebrated his thirty-first year of service on the police force. On Thanksgiving eve he nade six poor families happy by a gift to each of promp turkey, together with potatoes, calery cranberries, oranges, nuts and raisins. To his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Searles, of the Methodist Church at Carmansville, he sent an eighteen-pound turkey, and then, with a clear conscionce, dined with his daughter and fondled his grand-child on his knees.

They Think His Purtner Killed Him. St. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 3.-Archibald Sillar was found Saturrday morning in his office with

two pistol-shot wounds in his breast and two in the back of his head. William Parnell, a partthe back of his field. William Farlian, a partor, is thought to be the murderer. Physicians are at Parnell's house endeavoring to save his life. He is suffering from the effects of poison, self-administered. Sillars was a general favorite. He had been thirty years in business, and had amassed an independent fortune. It is supposed that business disagreements led to the tracesty.

#### A Valuable Weanling. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD, ] LEXIMOTON, Dec. S .- Mr. S. Gambrel, of San

Francisco, has purchased of W. C. France, the bay weaming colf Prince Red, by Red Wilkes, dam Mollie Stout, by Mambrino Patchen. Price, 82,500. Powder Mill Explodes, Killing One Man.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]
PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 3.—The powder mill at Gambo blew up this morning for the sixth time. Only the kernel mill was destroyed. A man named Branniall was instantly killed. The ex-plosion was heard for miles around.

The National Amateur Skating Association has elected the following officers: G. M. L. Sacks, President; Gus C. Walters, Vice-President; J. B. Stovey, Treasurer; S. F. Mongomery, Secretary; W. B. Curtis, Captain; J. Phillips, First Lieutenant; H. M. Banks, Second Lieutenant.

The Belivia Comes Into Port. The Anchor line steamer Bolivia, which arrived at Quarantine resterday with small-pox among her passengers, was discharged this morning and landed her passengers at Castle Garden. GENT'S OVERCOATS, LADIES' PLUM SACQUES, WHAPS and everything in the dry goods line, including Silks, Veters, Blankurs, des on ear saments. Cash priors

SUICIDE A MANIA WITH HER.

YOUNG ALICE CHESTER MAKES A FOURTH

She Drinks Carbolic Acid in a Third Ave-nue Car This Time—She Previously Sought Death Under an Elevated Train in the Tombs and in the River - A Letter Addressed to H. Bingham.

ATTEMPT ON HER LIFE.

A Third avenue car was bailed by two mer at the corner of Hester street a few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning.

Walking, or rather staggering, between the two men was a pretty blonde of perhaps nineteen years of age. As the car stopped the men put her aboard and bid her "Good night."

The woman was in a drunken stupor and the conductor led her inside the car and eated her in the corner.

As the car sped along uptown the young engers in the car were struck by her beauty. She was rather tall and well developed, and had a wealth of short, curling, golden treases, a full, round face and a pair of bright blue eyes, which, on account of the liquor she had drank, were somewhat glassy. She wore a green cloth dress of fashionable out, a handsome seal-plush acque and a black velvet bonnet, out of which peeped lemon tips.

The conductor kept his eye upon the young woman, and as the car neared the corner of Fourth street the girl pulled a small vial from her pocket and slowly placing it to her

Fourth street the girl pulled a small vial from her pocket and slowly placing it to her lips, drank its contents. The conductor ran inside the car and grabbed the young woman's arm. As he did so, he smelled carbolic acid, and it flashed across his mind that suicide had been sttempted.

He stopped the car, and amid the shouts, threats and kicks of the unfortunate, she was handed over to Officer Thomas J. Diamond, of the Fourteenth Precinct. The officer hastily carried her to the Fifth street station house, and an ambulance was summoned.

The young woman refused to give her name, but on being searched a letter was found from H. Bingham, of 255 Sixth avenue, addressed "Miss Alice Chester." Ambulance - Surgeon Lindsey, of Bellevue Hospital. arrived, and upon seeing the sick woman, recognized her as the girl who had three times previously attempted to make away with herself—once by immping from the Tombs balcony, once by throwing herself in front of an Elevated train and the last time by jumping from the Charities and Correction boat, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street.

After administering temporary antidotes the girl was taken to Bellevue, arriving at 2.05 a. M. She was at once put to bed in ward 31.

Dr. Lambert attempted to use the stomach-pump, but the girl kieked, screamed and scratched to such an extent that he was compelled to force the tube down through her nose.

The physician worked until 4 o'clock and retired, but at 5 o'clock he was summoned and found his patient in a state of collapse. By skilful treatment he brought her out all right and administered drugs which put her to sleep. She was so violent that it was necessary to the her down to the bed.

At noon the girl was still asleep. Her face was flushed and her lips, inside of her mouth, were horrible scars, showing where the fiery potion had taken effect. It is expected that she will recover, although in a very dangerous condition.

H. Bingham, to whom the letter found in the girl's possession was addressed, was not in his office at No. 265 Sixt

the neighborhood said that two girls answering the description were constant callers at Bingham's office.

They were the exact counterpart of each other in looks and in manner of dressing. They pretended to be sisters. It was also said that one or other of the girls often spent the night in the building, and that on one occasion one of the girls came there after midnight, and finding the front door locked, had deliberately climbed in the front window. A peliceman followed her, but no acrest was made.

This is the fourth time that the girl has attempted to make away with herself. About the middle of September the girl created a sensation by trying to throw herself in front of a train on the elevated railroad, but succeeded in escaping arrest.

A few weeks later she was arrested for disorderly conduct, and after being senteced to a term on the Island, she tried to leap over the balcony of the Tombs. When she reached the steamboat running to Blackwell's Island, she squirmed out of the clutches of her jailers and jumped into the East River. After kicking and fighting she was finally dragged ashore and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

After being resuscitated she was sent to

dragged ashore and taken to Believic Hospital.

After being resuscitated she was sent to the Tombs again, and it was supposed by the hospital authorities that she was "doing three months."

A friend of Brigham's professed to know nothing of the girl, but when closely questioned admitted a slight acquaintance. He said that her real name was Catharine Quinn and that she resided with her family in One Hundred and Twentiets street.

To the hospital authorities the girl gave her name as Alice Chester and her address as 181 East Ninety-eighth street. She said she was a milliner by occupation.

Very Careless with a Big Pistol. Dennis Donahue, a barkeeper, twenty year old, of 107 East One Hundred and Twentietl street, was held in \$1,000 peace bail by Justice street, was held in \$1,000 peace oall by distinct Patterson in the Yorkville Police Court this morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. Last night Donohue, while drunk on the platform of the Seventy-sixth street upstation of the Third Avenue I. Hailroad, drew a large 44-sailibre revolver and fired a shot in the air. He afterwards flourished the revolver in a car, and was squeiched by a policeman.

After the Sunday Balls.

Last week Mayor Hewitt wrote a letter to Sup Murray, calling his attention to the fact that Murray, calling his attention to the fact that there were music and dancing in the public halls of the city on Sunday nights.

Last night Ward Detective Corey visited Nils-son Hall, 128 East Fifteenth street, and finding a ball in progress arrested Meyer R. Bimberg, the proprietor of the place. In the Yorkville Police Court this morning Justice Patterson paroled the prisoner for examination to-morrow

The Boston Leaves Quarantine. The cruiser Boston, which had been detaine at Quarantine with yellow fever on board, was relieved at 8, 40 o'clock this morning and went to the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn.

Av riner a little, hacking cough,

"Tis nothing but a cold,"
They say, "Twill very soon wear off."
Alas, the story old!
The hectic check, the falling strength,
The grief that cannot save,
And life's wan fame goes out, at length,
In a consumptive grave.
If persons would use Dr. Prance's Golden
impleat. Discovery, when irritation of the
lungs is indicated by a cough, it would be an
oney matter to ayort consumption. He wise in

THE COP STOLE THE MILK.

PRICE ONE CENT.

POLICEMAN RICE CAUGHT SAMPLING

BROOKLYN PAMILIES JARS.

For Weeks Complaints Were Made of a Short Supply, and Roundsman Irrita and a Comrado Lay in Ambush Rice Was Arrested with the Milk Jar Gland

Policeman James J. Rice, of the Ter Brooklyn Precinct, was arraigned bef Justice Walah to-day on a serious char The case was adjourned till Saturday, at which Commissioner Bell will also look is charges brought by Rice's Captain.

The Echo Farm Dairy Company has a some weeks been made the victim of a le cenist over in Brooklyn. The dairy importing the lacteal fluid from New Jersey, and comes in glass jars, securely The Company sends out delivery wages they deposit cases filled with full bottl jars at various street corners, t

retail peddlers find them and take th One of these depositories was on the ou stone at Garfield place and Fifth avenue, a there had been frequent complaint that bottles had been tampered with between time the Dairy Company set the and the arrival of the retail peddl

and Farrolman Creighton to ferret outhief.
Yesterday just as the gray morning supplanting the cold, still night, while two were ambushed behind as sh-box, came Patrolman Rice, fresh from a mpatrol and bound for home, where a win five children waited him.

Reaching this corner he stopped, and to a jar of milk from one of the case, unser the cover and began to drink.

The detectives pounced upon him win the very act, and he was locked up.
The only extenuating circumstance under the color of the control of the was the waste of the color of the color of the color of the drawn and quartered, thumbsore diamissioner Bell will not say, but pendin trial he is suspended. Supt. Campbell his shield.

SHE'S GOING TO MARRY A PRINCE.

Pless, of the Embassy at Paris, and it had discovered that the young woman is Miss Woodville, a well-known artist, and her a was Miss Mary Buckler, daughter of their John Buckler. Mrs. Woodville obta decree from her husband, who was fascing by a young German woman of title, and lived in Europe ever since.

Miss Woodville is a tall, handsome bruns The Prince is forty years of age, and his fast objected to the marriage because he was a cold son, not wealthy and without prospet though he has paid marked attentions to woodville for three years. Recently this obtain has been modified, as his elder broths ill with a brain difficulty and has been remy to a private asylum, where his death is expected occur at any time.

Dr. Francis Twomblety, the eccentric A can physician who was arrested in London s pected of the Whitechapel murders, arrived on the French steamship La Bretagne yeste Tenth street by two of Inspector Byrnes's d

Sad Accident to a Bridgeport Girl. (special to the evenine world.) Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 3.—This morn BRIDGEFORT, Conn., Dec. 3.—This morning Gracic Miller, a little twelve-year-old girl, with some companions, were jumping rope. She was trying to break the record of her associates, one of whom had jumped 400 times. When Gracio-reached 380 she was weak and almost break-less. She lost her balance and fell through a glass sash in a cellar door. One sys was com-pletely cut out by the glass and the cyclistic the other totally destroyed.

Not a Carleature of Mr. Law. A paragraph appeared in a Sunday paper ing that the eccentric George Law is under to have suggested one of the most success to have suggested one of the most success characters in "A Brass Monkey," Mr. I says the statement is an invention pure and iple and that he never dreamed of caricalm Mr. Law. Mr. Hoyt presumes the item printed as a joke.

His Body Identified. The body of the man who dropped dead at One Hundred and Twenty-first street and Third avenuc, resterday afternoon, was identified to-day as that of Edward F. Claudy, of No. 131 West One Hundred and Twenty-second street. Mr. Bright In Worse.

[BY CABLE TO THE PRESS HEWS ASSOCIATION.] LONDON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Bright had a bad night He got no sleep and no relief from the cough His condition this morning is worse than it was William Hoffman's toy factory at 1195 Rath-road avenue caught fire this morning from an

oil lamp being dropped on the floor, and \$500 worth of Christmas toys were burned. The Mayor's office at the City Hall was deserted to-day. Mayor Hewitt was detained at

home by urgent private business, and Private Secretary Berry was attending the funeral of his father-in-law at Madison, N. J. Jersey City Jottings.

Ann Mannion, aged fifty, is sucing her huband. Thomas, aged seventy-one, for divorce of the ground of cruelty. the ground of cruelty.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Works
this morning Messrs. Flemming, Hopkins,
McBurney, Van Reipero and Quimbey, of the
Citizens' Committee, presented protests against
granting a contract to the Montelair Water Company for a new supply of water.

Miss Susie Smith, of 147 Union street, was seriously burned while attempting to extinguish flames caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

Under the auspices of Rev. Mr. Moody, of Christ Episcopal Church, a reading-room for the use of the young men of the South Bersen District has been opened at 139 Ocean avenue.

Brooklyn News in Brief. Brooklyn News in Brief.

Albert Strack, driver, and Henry Mertz, conductor, of a Myrtie avenue car, were assaulted and beaten by three unknown men, who bearies the car at Central avenue early this morning.

Edward Coyle, of 183 Newy street, was half this morning on suspicion of being one of the gang which robbed the avenue, who have the histogram which robbed the avenue where of some Healy, at 240 Myrtie avenue, and return the second-story windows at 530 Facility with the property of the second-story windows at 530 Facility with the property with the second-story windows at 530 Facility with the property windows at 530 Facility windows.

than any other Newspaper Pub. lished on the face of the Globe